

## THE NEW PRIMARY ELECTION LAW WILL SOON BE TESTED IN KANSAS

## DO YOU WANT A CHANGE?

**Senator Long's Position.**  
Kansas has a chance. Long has made good with the Senate and the administration. No one doubts his ability to become one of the leading Senators. He can be defeated and a new Senator started on the road. But that isn't good sense for Kansas and the time has arrived for Senator Long's opponent had ability in legislative lines, he would still, if elected, have to serve an apprenticeship. Kansas would have to go back to the last row for six years more. The chance is presented to the Republicans of Kansas to take a front rank in the Senate of the United States and be a factor in the administration of William H. Taft, or to break in a new Senator and start all over again.

**What Dolliver Says.**  
(In an interview to the State Journal, July 22.)

"I served with Long in the house as well as in the senate, and I had an intimate acquaintance with Bristow during his service in the postoffice department. Both are high class men and both have rendered the state good service. The idea that either of them would be unfaithful to the interests of the people of Kansas is ridiculous—politics of the cheapest kind."

Senator Dolliver being asked about Long's attitude toward the Roosevelt administration said: "I reckon that no man in congress has stood nearer to the president than Senator Long. He was a constant adviser and helper of the president during the pendency of the rate bill. He was a student of the question and the president gave him his complete confidence."

"Yes, Long votes against the La Follette amendments. It was the president's plan to exclude these amendments from the bill. If Long is beaten, under the impression that he was not a good friend of the rate legislation and a faithful supporter of the president, as well as

a studious and effective representative of Kansas, it will be a clear case of obtaining goods under false pretenses. I don't want to interfere in this contest because both men are old and good friends of mine, but I like to see the game kept fair and square."

"Few better men ever held high office in Washington who left a better impression behind them than General Bristow. It is like this: I should hate to see him lose anything he seeks, but I should hate to see him retire Long from the senate at a time when his usefulness is being generally recognized everywhere."

**(Roosevelt to Long.)**

My Dear Senator:  
I entirely agree with your position on the rate bill. Commissioner Prouty was in yesterday. He says the Hepburn-Dolliver bill represents an advance so extraordinary that he had never dared to suppose it would be possible to pass it, and that he is entirely against any effort to amend it by increasing its powers along the very lines indicated by the gentleman you quote. I wish also to state my cordial agreement with your position in declining to say you would be in favor of what I recommended until you knew what I did recommend. My position now is exactly yours. If the extremists should have their way they would completely block all chance for rate legislation at all.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

**(Chairman Knapp to Long.)**

It must be very gratifying to you that the bill (Hepburn bill), as it now stands, accords substantially with your views upon the points which have been so stoutly contested.

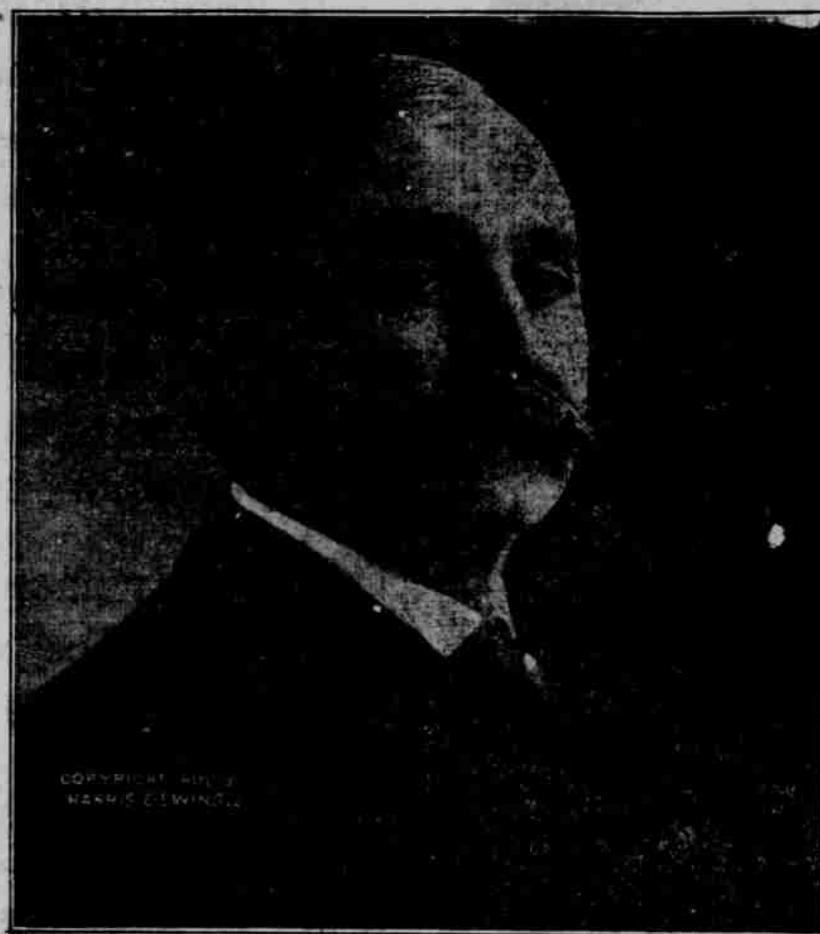
**(Taft to Long, Referring to Chicago Platform.)**

You did the best that could have been done with the platform.

**(Roosevelt on Chicago Platform.)**

Let me thank and congratulate you for the excellent platform presented to the convention. It seems to me that from every standpoint we have reason to be gratified with the work of the convention.

## Candidate for Re-election as United States Senator



CHESTER I. LONG

## MR. BRISTOW'S POSITION

As Defined in a Letter Which Shows His Opinion of Long and of Roosevelt and Which Reveals His Own Real Character and Idea of Public Service.

In a speech at Wichita, Mr. Bristow declared that Long had been for Roosevelt in Kansas, and against him in Washington. This had already been contradicted by the public endorsement of Senator Long by Roosevelt himself, but Mr. Long added to the evidence against Mr. Bristow, by the following letter from Mr. Bristow. The letter was neither personal nor confidential, but merely a request to get help for a job, written in the style that would naturally be employed by Mr. Bristow, who owed so much to Mr. Long, and at that time was holding a place secured for him by Senator Long.

**"WAR DEPARTMENT  
SPECIAL PANAMA RAILROAD  
COMMISSIONER,**

Washington, May 27, 1905.

"Dear Senator: I wrote you briefly last night. Received your letter today. If there was a vacancy in some desirable office and you or Will White were here the day that it was available, the President would appoint me to it, but otherwise no one knows what he might do. He asked me what I wanted. I told him that I did not know what was available. He said he did not either, and for me to see Taft as soon as he returned. I think I would like to have one of those advisory places on the Canal Commission. They pay \$7,500 and require a visit to the Isthmus once in three months, and I could hold it and live in Kansas, being there at least half my time, and when the fight got hot I could resign. They have engineers to burn on the Commission. There is no reason why I should not be made a consulting engineer and me put in his place or one of the Army Engineers assigned as consulting en-

gineer and me put in his place. The only way to have this done is through Taft. If he requests it, the President will do it. I think Taft will like my report. Will go over it with him next week. Could you write him and call his attention to the advisability of having me in a position to watch the commercial end of the railroad business and the interest of the shipping public, who will have all kinds of complaints to make, and that some one ought to be connected with the Commission who is neither a railroad man nor an engineer, some one who is a layman and can meet such complaints better than a railroad man or engineer. I can see a place that could be made very useful to a man like Taft, and the work would be pleasant and could be done from Kansas as well as Washington. An occasional visit here is all that would be required. They can do this consistently if they will. Roosevelt is very independent and cares very little now for senatorial endorsement. He will listen to White, I think, for he expects the newspapers and magazines to compel the Senate to pass his railroad measure. In your letter to Taft take a strong position. Tell him that the President had no great difficulty in making a place for Wynne; that he promptly took care of Cockrell; and that you notice that Murphy, a Bryan Democrat, was nicely provided for after the Commission was reorganized.

"I would not hesitate to call his attention to the fact that you had stood by the administration whenever it needed help, and that you expected to continue to do so, and that you felt that you had a right to ask that your friend that had rendered the service to the President's administration that I had, be recognized in a desirable manner. The President was irritated at you scolding him that clipping. It confirmed the prediction that you and I both made to him last winter, and he smarted under it. The only way to get anything from Roosevelt is to keep at it doggedly and persistently. Foraker gets things because he never lets him rest till he gets it. He complains, enjoys and flatters.

"In writing Taft you can tell him that you will guarantee the longer and better he knows me the better he will like me, and I will see that your prediction is verified; that if he will make this appointment and after I have served six months if he is not satisfied that you will see that I resign without the slightest embarrassment to him.

"Am sorry to trouble you, but this appointment I think would serve a good purpose now, coming as it would just after I have filed my report. You might state to him that you are so much interested that you will come to Washington if necessary, though it would be a great inconvenience now, since you are preparing to go with him to the Philippines, to be gone three months. I will write Will White as you suggest. Sorry that I should have to trouble you as I have had to about this matter. When I get into the Senate will help you with some of your troubles, and when it is necessary to raise the d— and a few other things at the White House you can always put that job on me. I would like to go there occasionally with a big stick and have it out. Hope you are well. See you have been to Salina. Sorry I wasn't there. Yours,  
J. L. BRISTOW.

I don't want you to come here. Write this note fearing you might misunderstand my suggestion on the other side. Would rather quit than put you to the trouble of coming all the way here, and then it would probably do no good unless something should accidentally happen while you are here. You might further call Taft's attention to the fact that when you were elected senator Kansas had three of the big bureau officers in Washington, and now it only had one, and that that fact was being commented on by your political enemies and the friends of Burton. You might also write the President a letter about that if you think best. Excuse me for these elaborate suggestions. They appear somewhat out of place, but I know you will not misunderstand me. Yours,  
J. L. B.



H. WARD PAGE

Republican Candidate  
for

Probate Judge

## HOW IT WILL WORK.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

votes or major fraction thereof in excess of 1500 cast by the party at the primary where the county committee was chosen.

The Republican state committee and other party committees will, under this plan, consist of 105 members, and the chairman must be elected from the membership of the committee. Thus the chairman of the committee, must be able to trace his pedigree back to the humble precinct committeeman, elected by the voters direct.

## The Party Council.

Another astonishing revolution of the primary law is the substitution of the party council for the convention. The party council of each party is to meet in Topeka the last Tuesday in August after a primary election and draft a party platform. The primary law says concerning this organization:

"The candidates for the various state offices, for United States senator, for members of the national house of representatives, for the state senate, and for the house of representatives, nominated by each political party at each primary, the national committeeman, the United States senators and the state senators of such political party whose term of office extends beyond January of the year next ensuing, and the chairman of the county committee of several counties of the state, shall constitute the party council of each party, and shall meet at the capital at 12 o'clock noon on the last Tuesday of August after the date on which any primary is held preliminary to any general election. The membership of such party council shall be determined by the list of party nominees and party candidates duly certified by the secretary of state as on file in his office. Such party council shall be called to order by the secretary of state, or by one of his assistants, who shall read the roll of members; and thereupon the party council shall organize by electing from its own membership a chairman and secretary. They shall thereupon forthwith formulate the state platform of their party, choose or alter the party emblem, and shall perform such other business as may properly be brought before such a meeting. The platform of each party shall be framed and made public at a time not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the day following their adjournment. The state party council so constituted shall be the party council for two years, and shall have power to call special meetings and perform such other business as may be consistent with the provisions of this act; provided, that no member of such council shall be represented by proxy."

This means that on August 25 of the present year, there will be four state conventions in Topeka, all beginning at noon. Each convention is entitled to have nearly 200 delegates, but they probably won't all come.

The primary law will put a lot of expense for running the party machines very direct upon individuals, instead of on party committees, which can raise

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T. A. McNEAL  
STATE PRINTER  
Candidate for Renomination

The legislature of 1905 made a most radical change in the manner of doing the state printing. It decided to purchase a plant of its own, erect a building, and place the state printer upon a moderate salary instead of allowing him a profit on the printing done.

Under that law the state printer was endowed with almost unlimited authority so far as the conduct of the state printing plant was concerned. He has authority to purchase all of the stock, to employ all of the help, and, in fact, to run the business as completely almost as if it were his own private business. The result of 3 year's experiment in the state ownership of the printing plant has been entirely satisfactory—so satisfactory, in fact, that the state printing plant is more often referred to among the reforms accomplished by the legislature of 1905 than any other one act of that legislature.

A comparison of the amount of money previously paid by the state for its printing and amount now paid will show that if the state during the last three years had paid for its printing at the rate formerly paid, the cost to the state would have been not less than one hundred thousand dollars more than it has been. The net result of three years of state ownership is that the state has saved enough to pay for the ground, building, and a magnificent printing plant, a property which I have no hesitancy in saying the state could now dispose of for what it has cost it.

I have been in charge of the state printing plant during the three years. I have been once elected by the legislature, and once by the people. I am asking for a second nomination and election by the people. If the Republicans are satisfied with the showing made during the last three years, I hope that they will show that they are satisfied by renominating me on the 4th day of August and re-electing me in November.

T. A. McNeal.

